

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS****Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 112**

Claims 4-6 and 10-26 were rejected as being indefinite. The lack of antecedent bases as cited in the Office Action have been corrected. In addition, other inadvertent lack of antecedent basis instances in these claims have been corrected. None of these corrections have been made to define over prior art, and none narrow the scope of any of the claims.

**Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103**

Claims 1-3, 7-15, and 17-23 were rejected as unpatentable over Krenzin in view of Ando. Krenzin is understood to refer to UK patent GB 2 293 148A; Ando is understood to refer to US patent 5,388,658.

Krenzin relates to the measurement of slip. However the determined slip in Krenzin does not relate to braking torque. Krenzin uses the slip to control the force by which the wheel is pressed onto the floor. The influence of this force is evidently limited. Furthermore, the influence on the slip by changing the force by which the wheels are pressed against the floor is only possible with industrial trucks having four wheels.

In the presently claimed invention, a controller is provided to correct the braking or driving torque in accordance with the difference between the desired value for the slip and the actual slip. This correction only takes place if the actual slip exceeds a predetermined slip value.

It is to be noted that the claimed method of the present invention is suitable for four quadrant operation, e.g., for both driving and braking in forward and reverse directions. The motor can be used to generate a driving or braking torque moving in either forward or reverse directions, thus providing four quadrant operation.

Ando relates to measurement of slip and also a change of the command signal for the torque. However, Ando relates only to a so-called anti-yaw control for automobiles travelling only in a forward direction by controlling the torque at the wheels. Ando thus relates at most to only two quadrant operation.

The hypothetical combination of Krenzin and Ando is improper in that there is no teaching or suggestion in either of these references as to how or why to combine them. It is well settled that applicant's disclosure may not be used as the motivation to combine references, but rather there must be some teaching or suggestion in the references themselves as to why and how to combine them.

Applicants submit that even if the hypothetical combination of Krenzin and Ando is formed, the combination still does not teach or suggest the comparison of a desired slip with an actual slip value in order to correct the driving or braking torque in accordance with the absolute amount of the difference of the actual and the desired slip.

The claimed invention also distinguishes over the hypothetical combination of Krenzin and Ando in that the claimed controller is effective only when the actual slip exceeds the predetermined value.

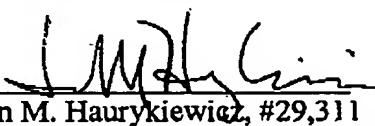
#### Conclusion

All pending claims are now in condition for allowance. A notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully Submitted,

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